March 06, 2026: Sidereal Moon Location at Noon = ♎ 00°36'

Moon	☽	What am I containing?	Instinctive emotions	**Unconscious**, and brought to light by the sun; Instincts; **Instinctive emotions**; **Instinctive response** to the environment; Intuition; Strong emotional attachments; **Emotional expressions**; **Emotional response** to the environment; Fluctuations; **Reactions**; Emotional development as a child; Needs for security; Natural house is the 4th house of home, family, and parents. Home and family issues:	The feminine protective instincts, women, and the mother: Home environment; Sense of belonging; Ability to reach the public; **Natural habits**; Eating patterns and preferences; **Attitudes** to the past; **Changing moods**; Changing fortunes based on the cycles of the moon; Imagination;
		The hunt	Twin sister of Apollo, the goddess Diana	**Psychological foundations**; Childhood conditioning; The 'background' parent; One's sense of belonging; How one is in private; **Later years of life**.	Home-life, Family, Physical home, Roots, Childhood and Parents

Scales: The constellation of scales takes its name from ancient Babylonian word for 'scales' - Zibanitu - which are **the scales of judgment weighing the souls of the living and the dead**.

In Greek mythology, the scales are associated with **Athena**.

Athēna, **the name of Minerva** among the Greeks; and also the Egyptians.

Minerva, **the goddess of wisdom**, **war**, and all the liberal **arts**, was produced from Jupiter's brain without a mother. Jupiter was **married** to Metis - **superior prudence** and **sagacity**. Jupiter apprehended that the children of his union with Metis would be of a more exalted nature, and more intelligent than him.

♎

Jupiter devoured Metis (**prudence** and **sagacity**) while she was pregnant with offspring. To relieve the pains he suffered in his head, Jupiter ordered **Vulcan** to cleave his head open and Minerva came out armed and grown up from living in her father's brain.

(Jupiter, master of the kingdom of heaven, king and father of gods and men, everything subservient to him except the fates, consumes prudence and sagacity; then, in his own mind produces a receptive offspring of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom and war - who is brought forth armed and fully developed from being pounded on the head by Vulcan.)

Minerva was immediately admitted into the assembly of the gods, and was made one of Jupiter's most faithful counselors. Minerva can hurl the thunder of Jupiter, prolong the life of men, bestow the gift of prophecy, and was **the only one of all the divinities whose authority and consequence were equal to those of Jupiter**.

The actions of Minerva are **numerous**, as well as the **kindnesses** by which she **endeared herself to mankind**.

Harmonious; Diplomatic; Perfection;	Romantic; Gracious; Charming; Sympathetic; Easy-going; Refined; Partnership-oriented; People person; Social; Cooperative; Far-sighted; Tactful; Idealistic; Fair	Fickle; Lazy; Self-indulgent; Extravagant; Resentful; Gullible; Dependent; Flirtatious; Highly susceptible to flattery; Easily influenced; Indecisive; Frivolous; Changeable;

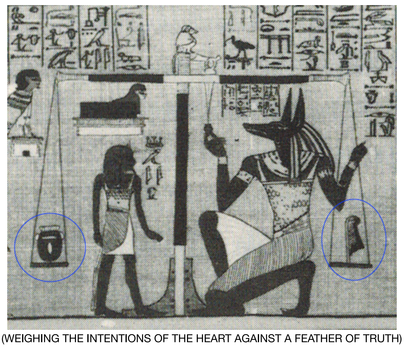
Moon through Libra:

Sensitivity creates emotional responses that are unduly influenced by others;

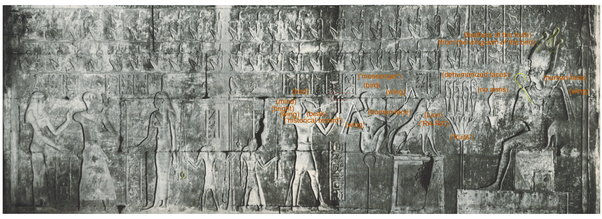
Love of beauty and elegance;

Hatred of disharmony;

Tendency to be hyper-critical and fickle;



(WEIGHING THE INTENTIONS OF THE HEART AGAINST A FEATHER OF TRUTH)



The Olympian Gods

VULCAN

Another son of Jupiter and Juno, Vulcan is the god of fire and the blacksmith of heroes and gods, many of whom wear the lovely armor he forges for them. This god is lame, and different versions of the myth explain the disability. In the most popular one, after quarreling with Juno, in a fit of rage Jupiter took little Vulcan and hurled him from Mount Olympus. The unlucky child fell on the island of Lemnos, where he was found and healed by the Sintes, the local people. In another version, the god was born lame and his mother, ashamed of his disability, hid him from the other gods by throwing him down from Olympus; the child fell into the ocean and was raised by Thetis.

Vulcan learned the art of forging metal as a child. In his forge, located either on Mount Etna or in another volcano, the Cyclopes work at his assistants. Jupiter gave him Venus in marriage, but he fell in love with Mars and soon betrayed him.

Greek name: Hephaestus

Attributes: anvil, hammer

HEPHAESTUS RETURNS TO OLYMPUS (detail)
Attic red-figure amphora
500–490 BC
Kunsthistorisches Museum, Vienna

This vase painting narrates Vulcan's return to Olympus, the abode of the gods. To persuade him to return, Bacchus caused him to become drunk. Now the inebriated and wobbly god of fire is led to the mountaintop by Bacchus and his maenads.

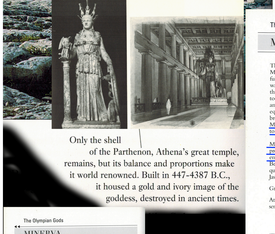
The Olympian Gods • Minerva

The quarrel between Minerva and Neptune

When mortals began to organize in communities, the gods decided to distribute among themselves the cities and regions that were being born, from whom they could receive their just honors and whom they would protect in exchange. Because Minerva and Neptune were both seeking control of Attica and Athens, its capital, Jupiter decided to assign the city and the region to the one who would offer the most useful gift to humankind. After Neptune struck the Acropolis with his trident, generating an underground spring, and Minerva, on the Acropolis either a sea or a saltwater spring, or a horse, depending on the sources, while Minerva gave the city an olive tree—and won the contest.

Minerva in a plenary session on the clouds of Mount Olympus, the gods follow the dispute between Neptune and Minerva. The god of the sea, represented as a violent, perverse an indomitable horse. On the left, Minerva points to an olive tree before her. Seated on her throne, Jupiter orders Minerva the winner.

THE DISPUTE BETWEEN MINERVA AND NEPTUNE
Marc-Antoine Bovier
1823
Musée du Louvre, Paris



Only the shell
of the Parthenon, Athena's great temple,
remains, but its balance and proportions make
it world renowned. Built in 447–4387 B.C.,
it housed a gold and ivory image of the
goddess, destroyed in ancient times.

The Olympian Gods

MINERVA

The daughter of Jupiter and Metis, goddess of prudence, Minerva is one of the most important Olympian deities, fulfilling several roles: She counseled men, both in times of war and during peace, and she is the bearer of many things. Originally regarded as the goddess of war, she later took on the role of guardian deity of the sciences, the arts, and all knowledge and wisdom. As a warrior goddess, she is equipped with spear, shield, helmet, and the aegis, a sort of breastplate made of goatskin. Perseus presented her with Medusa's head, which she attached to the center of the aegis to strike terror into her enemies (see p. 606).

Unlike Mars, who embodies the brutal, violent aspect of war, Minerva guarantees order and the law, strengthening and giving prosperity to the state, and as the guardian of man's intellectual achievements, she also protects the arts of spinning and weaving. Being very clever, Minerva designed the war chariot and the ship Argo, and assisted Argos in building the ship, in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed on their quests (see p. 606).

Greek name: Athena

Attributes: spear, shield, helmet, aegis. She is sometimes represented with the owl and the olive tree, both consecrated to her.

ATHENA PARTHENOS
Roman copy of the original by Phidias
from 438 BC
National Archaeological Museum, Athens

Armed with a richly decorated helmet and a shield, Minerva wears the aegis with the head of Medusa at the center, in her right hand, the goddess holds a statuette of Nike (Victory).

The Olympian Gods

MINERVA

In this seventeenth-century tradition, Minerva is fully dressed in a sumptuous robe that recalls the Renaissance style. She wears a helmet with a high crest and a shield that bears the head of Medusa. As a warrior goddess, she is equipped with spear, shield, helmet, and the aegis, a sort of breastplate made of goatskin. Her owl, symbol of wisdom, is perched on that, a little owl, the bird sacred to Minerva.

MINERVA DRESSING
Lorenzo Ferrari
1690
Galleria Borghese, Rome

The Olympian Gods • Minerva

Minerva and Arachne